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The different ſpecies of thoſe fiſhes which are here called red fiſh ſhall be mentioned in giving an account of the time when they come out of the ſea into the rivers; it being remarked that they always obſerve the ſame order, the ſame ſpecies which comes out firſt one year continuing to do ſo the following. This the *Kamtſchadales* find to be ſo certain, that they call their months by the name of the fiſh which are then caught.

The largeſt and beſt of theſe fiſh, and which come firſt out of the ſea, are called chavitſi. It reſembles the common ſalmon, though it is a great deal broader; is about three feet and a half long, and weighs a pood and a half; its breadth is about the fourth part of its length; its noſe is ſharp, the upper jaw being longer than the lower; its tail is equal; the back is bluiſh, with ſome ſmall black ſpots; its ſides are of a ſilver colour, and its belly white; its gills are long and ſmall; and its fleſh is red both raw and boiled.

They ſwim up the rivers with ſuch force that the water ſeems to riſe like a wall before them; which the *Kamtſchadales* obſerving get into their boats, and throw out their nets. This fiſh does not come up in ſuch large ſhoals as the others, nor is ſuch plenty caught as to make *eukol* of it, except upon the river *Kamtſchatka*; and even there it is ſo rare that it is only uſed on feaſts or holydays, and after all it is ſo fat that it preſently turns bitter. The Coſſacks, for the moſt part, ſalt it, particularly the belly, back, and head. The ribs are dry and hard, but the belly is truly a delicate food, at leaſt no fiſh there comes up to it; and what they dry in the ſun, if not better than the *Jakutſki* ſturgeon, is at leaſt not worſe.

Of all the rivers that run into the Eaſtern Ocean this fiſh is only found in the river *Kamtſchatka* and the bay of *Awatſcha*; and of thoſe that fall into the *Penſchinſka* ſea, only in the *Bolſcheretſkoi* river: beſides, Mr. *Steller* ſays, that none is to be found further north than 54°, and it is certain that it is not

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Here are alſo found great numbers of ſmall birds, ſuch as plovers and ſnipes of different ſorts, which they catch with ſnares and gins.

CLASS III. *Of the* LAND FOWLS.

The chief of theſe birds is the eagle, of which there are four ſpecies in *Kamtſchatka*: the firſt is the black eagle, with a white head, tail, and feet. Theſe are rare upon the main land of *Kamtſchatka*; but, according to Mr. *Steller*, they are found in plenty on the iſlands between it and *America*. They make their neſts (which are near ſix feet in diameter, and about a foot thick) of ſhrubs upon high cliffs, and in the beginning of *July*, lay two eggs. The young ones are as white as ſnow: theſe he ſaw upon *Bering*'s iſland, but not without danger from the old ones, which, even when he did not the leaſt hurt to their young, attacked him with ſuch violence that he could ſcarce defend himſelf from them with his ſtick. The ſecond is the white eagle, which the *Tunguſi* call elo: this I ſaw near *Nertchinſki*; however it is not white but grey. Mr. *Steller* ſays, that this is bred upon the river *Hariouſkovoi* which runs into the *Penſchinſka* ſea. The third is the black and white ſpotted eagle. The fourth, the dark clay-coloured eagle, the extremities of whoſe wings and tail are ſpotted: theſe two laſt mentioned abound moſt here. The natives eat the eagles, and eſteem them agreeable food.

Here are likewiſe ſeveral other birds of prey, ſuch as vultures, hawks of various kinds, owls, and above all, ravens, crows, and magpies, which are the ſame with thoſe in *Europe*. Beſides, here are great numbers of cuckoos, water ſparrows, growſe, partridges, thruſhes, larks, ſwallows, and ſeveral other ſmall birds, whoſe appearance in the ſpring the natives expect with great impatience, and thence begin their new year.

In the concluſion of this chapter we have added a liſt of ſome plants, beaſts, fiſhes, and birds, with their names in the *Engliſh*, *Ruſſian*, *Kamtſchatka*, *Koratſki*, and *Kuriliſki* languages.

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802 without their fingers they do not tell three. It is very diverting to ſee them reckon more than ten; for having reckoned the fingers of both hands they claſp them together, which ſignifies ten; then they begin with their toes, and count to twenty; after which they are quite confounded, and cry, *Matcha?* that is, Where ſhall
805 I take more. They reckon ten months in the year, ſome of which are longer and ſome ſhorter; for they do not divide them by the changes of the moon, but by the order of particular occurrences that happen in thoſe regions, as may be ſeen in the following table:

1ſt. Purifier of ſins; for in this month they have a holiday for the purification of all their ſins.
2d. Breaker of hatchets, from the great froſt.
3d. Beginning of heat.
4th. Time of the long day.
5th. Preparing month.
6th. Red fiſh month.
7th. White fiſh month.
8th. Kaiko fiſh month.
9th. Great white fiſh month.
10th. Leaf falling month.

This laſt month continues to the month of *November*, or that of the purification, and it is the length of almoſt three months; however, theſe names of the months are not the ſame every where, but are only proper to the inhabitants upon the river *Kamtſchatka*: the inhabitants of the northern parts give them different names, ſuch as,

1ſt. The month of the rivers' freezing
2d. Hunting month.
3d. Purifier of ſins.
4th. Breaker of hatchets, from the great froſt.
5th. Time of the long day.
6th. Sea beavers' puppying time

7th. Sea

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7th. Sea calves' puppying time. 805

8th. Time when the tame deer bring forth their young.

9th. When the wild deer bring forth.

10th. Beginning of the fiſhery.

Their diviſion of time is pretty ſingular; they commonly divide our year into two, ſo that winter is one year, and ſummer another: the ſummer year begins in *May*, and the winter in *November*.

They do not diſtinguiſh the days by any particular appellation, nor form them into weeks or months, nor yet know how many days are in the month or year. They mark their epochs by ſome remarkable thing or other, ſuch as the arrival of the *Ruſſians*, the great rebellion, or the firſt expedition to *Kamtſchatka*. They 212 have no writings, nor hieroglyphick figures, to preſerve the memory of any thing; ſo that all their knowledge depends upon tradition, which ſoon becomes uncertain and fabulous in regard to what is long paſt.

They are ignorant of the cauſes of eclipſes, but when they 821 happen, they carry fire out of their huts, and pray the luminary eclipſed to ſhine as formerly. They know only three conſtellations; the Great Bear, the Pleiades, and the three ſtars in Orion; and give names only to the principal winds.

Their laws in general tend to give ſatisfaction to the injured 681 perſon. If any one kills another, he is to be killed by the rela- 754 tions of the perſon ſlain. They burn the hands of people who have been frequently caught in theft, but for the firſt offence the thief muſt reſtore what he hath ſtolen, and live alone in ſolitude, without expecting any aſſiſtance from others. They think they can puniſh an undiſcovered theft by burning the ſinews of the ſtone-buck in a publick meeting with great ceremonies of conjuration, believing that as theſe ſinews are contracted by the fire ſo the thief will have all his limbs contracted.